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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 34, 35, 42, 75, 86, 92 and 149
of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
CONVENTION ON PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS
ON THE USE OF CERTAIN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS
WHICH MAY BE DEEMED TO BE EXCESSIVELY
INJURIOUS OR TO HAVE INDISCRIMINATE EFFECTS
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
COOPERATION
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON
THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE
ORGANIZATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 14 June 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Arabic text of the final statement issued on the outcome of the work of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration States at their meeting held at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, on 12 and 13 June 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 34, 35, 42, 75, 86, 92 and 149 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad J. SAMHAN
Permanent Representative

* A/48/50.

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ANNEX

Final statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration States on their meeting held at Abu Dhabi on 12 and 13 June 1993

Their Highnesses and Their Excellencies the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Damascus Declaration States held their 7th meeting on Saturday and Sunday, 22 and 23 Dhu'lhijjah A.H. 1413, corresponding to 12 and 13 June 1993, at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Rashid Abudllah al-Noaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates, and in the presence of:

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mr. Farouk al-Shara', Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic;

His Excellency Yousef Bin al-Alawi Bin Abdulla, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar;

His Excellency Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait;

His Excellency Mr. Amre Moussa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Ministers reviewed the developments in the regional and international situation and noted with extreme concern that the Iraqi regime was continuing to procrastinate in the implementation of fundamental aspects of the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait by its refusal to release detained and imprisoned Kuwaitis and nationals of third States, its refusal to be bound by the decisions of the United Nations technical commission to demarcate the boundary between the two countries, its failure to implement the Security Council resolutions concerning payment of compensation due by reason of its legal liability for the damage arising out of its aggression and its procrastination in returning all Kuwaiti property and in eliminating all weapons of mass destruction.

The Ministers condemn the Iraqi regime's continued issuance of hostile statements and the increase of threats against Kuwait and the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which present a threat to security and stability in the region. They affirm their full support for Kuwait in confronting these threats. They also express their satisfaction at the conclusion of the work of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission. The Ministers welcome

Security Council resolution 833 (1993), which gave final endorsement to the conclusions of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, guaranteeing the inviolability of the international boundary between the two countries under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter, because that resolution constitutes a genuine contribution to the promotion of security and stability in the region. The Ministers reaffirm their wholehearted desire for the unity and territorial integrity of Iraq and place on the Iraqi regime full responsibility for the suffering to which the Iraqi people is exposed as a result of refusal to implement the Security Council resolutions relating to its aggression against Kuwait.

The Ministers also reviewed the situation of relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this connection, they state that the development of these relations is required by the principles of Islamic brotherhood and necessitates on the part of Iran respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and refraining from threats to stability and peace in the region. They have great hopes that this may be achieved in the future, which would serve the interests of all. The Ministers reaffirm their absolute support and backing for the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and reiterate their full support for all peaceful measures and means that may be adopted by the United Arab Emirates to recover its sovereignty over its three islands.

The Ministers observed with interest the desire of the two States to engage in further dialogue to deal with this problem.

The Ministers affirm their full solidarity and absolute support for the measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to ensure the safety of pilgrims to the Holy City of Makkah and to enable them to perform the obligation of the pilgrimage in safety, comfort and tranquillity, in accordance with the teachings of the Islamic religion.

The Ministers considered the developments in the peace process in the Middle East and reaffirmed the commitment of their States to support the peace negotiations aimed at arriving at a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978), the principle of land for peace, the achievement of a complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the occupied Syrian Golan and southern Lebanon, the guaranteeing of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination and its establishment of its independent State on its national territory, in order to guarantee security and stability in the region.

The Ministers express their appreciation for the efforts being made by the two sponsors of the Peace Conference and call on the United States in particular to play the role of full partner and to develop it in an effective and objective way so as to ensure full and faithful adherence to the foundations, principles and authority of the Peace Conference, in particular the principle of land for peace and the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

The Ministers regard all of Israel's continued practices and acts of aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab occupants of the Palestinian and Arab occupied territories as a flagrant violation of international law, the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and the principles and authority of the peace process and as a genuine threat to chances of success for this process, for which Israel bears responsibility vis-à-vis the international community. They also call on the Security Council to take practical and immediate measures for the implementation of resolution 799 (1992) for the return of the Palestinian deportees to their homes.

The Ministers welcome the coordination between the Arab States participating in the bilateral peace talks at their meeting held at Amman on 6 June 1992, with the participation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the agreement to intensify contacts with the two sponsors of the peace process, with the aim of ensuring their serious intervention to achieve an essential advance in the talks.

The Ministers are following with extreme concern recent developments in Somalia that have become critical as a result of the attack on United Nations forces by certain Somali fighting groups and their failure to abide by the agreement concluded between the Somali groups. The Ministers also appeal to these groups to place the national interest first and abide by Security Council resolutions and United Nations efforts to ensure the achievement of security and stability in Somalia.

The Ministers followed with deep concern the continuing grievous human tragedy of the people of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina due to the continued evil aggression by Serbian irregular forces, supported by Serbia and Montenegro, in violation of United Nations instruments and international law and in defiance of international legitimacy.

The Ministers vehemently condemn the continued Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the perpetration by the Serbian forces of the most repugnant crimes of genocide, ethnic cleansing, which is a crime against humanity, arbitrary killings, organized rape, terrorism, displacement of persons, starvation and destruction of houses and places of worship. The Ministers urge the Security Council to take all necessary measures under Article 42 of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, including the lifting of the arms embargo imposed on the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina so as to enable it to exercise its right of self-defence and resort to military force, in order to restore international peace and security and to compel the forces of aggression to abide by the resolutions of international legitimacy, bar any reward of the aggressors by preventing changes in the demographic composition or territorial gains and to compel the Serbian forces to withdraw and respect the independence, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In this connection, the Ministers welcome the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution endorsing the use of military force to bring down Serbian aircraft violating the no-fly zone in the airspace of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, regarding this as a step in the right direction. The Ministers also express their satisfaction at the adoption last February of a Security Council resolution for the establishment of an international tribunal

for the prosecution of persons responsible for the crimes against humanity committed in Bosnia, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions. The Ministers urge the international community to tighten the sanctions and to increase the pressure on Serbia and Montenegro.

The Ministers welcomed the independence of the State of Eritrea and wish every success to this Eritrean leadership and prosperity to the Eritrean people. They hope that the independent State of Eritrea will be a positive addition and an effective factor for the establishment of security and stability in the region.

The Ministers expressed their thanks and appreciation to the Government and people of the United Arab Emirates for hosting this meeting and for the warm reception and generous hospitality that they received.

The Ministers welcomed the kind offer extended by the Syrian Arab Republic to host the next meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the eight States in December 1993.

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14 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between two countries.

1. On 12 May 1993, at 2300 hours, two antirevolutionary elements entering Abadan were identified by Iranian forces in Shatit region. During a clash with the Iranian forces, one of those elements was killed and the other one was arrested and disclosed later that 120 antirevolutionaries were due to penetrate into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to destroy roads and official buildings along the border area between Chazzabeh and Dehloran.

2. On 12 May 1993, at 2300 hours, antirevolutionary elements penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Dehloran region, and opened fire on a patrolling car of Iranian forces, which resulted in the martyrdom of four and the injury of three Iranian soldiers.

3. On 12 May 1993, at 2325 hours, two groups of antirevolutionaries - each composed of four people - penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Mehran region. The first group attacked a civilian vehicle belonging to a resident of Jaber Ansar village on the Mehran-Dehloran axis, which resulted in the martyrdom of one and the injury of the other occupant of the vehicle. Thereafter, the same group attacked a patrolling car of Iranian forces, resulting in the martyrdom of four and the injury of a number of soldiers. The second group attacked Iranian forces around the newly built Mehran prison using RPG-7s and grenades. As a result of this attack, one Iranian soldier was martyred and the antirevolutionary group fled back into Iraq. With the discovery of the antirevolutionary hide-out in Meimeh River region and following a clash with the Iranian forces, six antirevolutionaries were killed. Some documents, maps, cyanide pills and ammunition were taken from that hide-out. Furthermore, two time-bombs and some TNT packages were discovered around Mehran prison.

4. On 13 May 1993, at 0030 hours, seven bombs were exploded in Abadan by antirevolutionaries who had penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Most of those explosions occurred around oil pipilines and the Seventh Station of Abadan.

5. On 15 May 1993, between 0130 and 0200 hours, six antirevolutionaries crossing the International border penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran and attacked Iranian forces in Shalamcheh region. In this attack an Iranian ammunition depot was destroyed and the antirevolutionaries fled back into Iraq at night.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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S/25939
14 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 836 (1993)

INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 836 (1993) of 4 June 1993, the Security Council decided to ensure full respect for the safe areas referred to in resolution 824 (1993) - Bihac, Gorazde, Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Tuzla and Zepa - and extended the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to deter attacks against these safe areas, to monitor the cease-fire, to promote the withdrawal of military and paramilitary units and to occupy some key points on the ground, in addition to the protection of humanitarian convoys under resolution 776 (1992). In paragraph 7 of resolution 836 (1993), the Council requested the Secretary-General to redeploy to the extent possible or to reinforce UNPROFOR to implement the resolution and, in paragraph 8, it invited the Secretary-General to seek additional contingents from Member States for that purpose. In paragraph 9, the Council authorized UNPROFOR to take the necessary measures, including the use of force, in self-defence, in reply to bombardments of or armed incursions into the safe areas, or to any deliberate obstruction of the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR or of protected humanitarian convoys. In paragraphs 10 and 11, the Council authorized Member States to take, in close coordination with the Secretary-General and UNPROFOR, all necessary measures through the use of air power to support UNPROFOR in the performance of its mandate. The present report is submitted in response to paragraph 12 of the resolution and seeks to provide the Council with an analysis of the modalities for implementation of the resolution.

I. ANALYSIS OF TASKS

2. It is assumed that the tasks being carried out under the existing UNPROFOR mandate for Bosnia and Herzegovina must continue to be performed. A combination of these functions and the additional responsibilities entrusted to UNPROFOR in resolution 836 (1993) suggests that additional troops would be necessary to perform the following tasks in specific relation to the safe areas:

(a) Deterrence of attacks;

(b) Monitoring of the cease-fire;

(c) Promotion of the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(d) Occupation of key points;

(e) Protection of humanitarian relief delivery and distribution.

3. In order to establish the capacity to perform these tasks, UNPROFOR will need to deploy within the safe areas, around their perimeters and at key points outside them, in order:

(a) To monitor and control access to the safe areas by means of checkpoints, where access roads cross the perimeters of those areas, and at other important points;

(b) To offer a response, as necessary and practicable, to attacks against the safe areas against convoys to and from such safe areas, and against UNPROFOR personnel;

(c) To monitor the safe areas for possible breaches of the cease-fire and discourage such breaches;

(d) To monitor surrounding areas in order to detect current military actions and future intentions;

(e) To patrol and monitor areas from which units might be withdrawn, so as to ensure that they remain demilitarized.

4. The operational concept for keeping the safe areas safe, and the number of troops required for this purpose, will be determined by the degree of cooperation which it is assumed that the belligerent parties will provide. It is however clear that, regardless of troop levels, UNPROFOR forces must be equipped with both the means necessary for self-defence against any likely threat and the physical protection needed to perform essential tasks in relative safety. Any forces deployed must therefore possess appropriate levels of protection, mobility and fire-power. Since it is assumed that UNPROFOR ground troops will not be sufficient to resist a concentrated assault on any of the safe areas, particular emphasis must be placed on the availability of a credible air-strike capability provided by Member States. This would require the deployment of Forward Air Controllers (FACs) in order that the force-multiplying characteristics of air power may be fully exploited if necessary. In keeping with the provisions of paragraph 10 of resolution 836 (1993), I have asked the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which is already assisting the United Nations in the implementation of several earlier Security Council resolutions, to prepare plans for provision of the necessary air support capacity, in close coordination with me and my Special Representative for the former Yugoslavia. In a letter dated 11 June 1993 from its Deputy Secretary-General, NATO confirmed its willingness to offer "protective air power in case of attack against UNPROFOR in the performance of its overall mandate, if it so requests."

II. ADDITIONAL FORCE REQUIREMENTS

5. A military analysis by UNPROFOR has produced a number of options for the implementation of resolution 836 (1993), with corresponding force levels. In order to ensure full respect for the safe areas, the Force Commander of UNPROFOR estimated an additional troop requirement at an indicative level of approximately 34,000 to obtain deterrence through strength. However, it would be possible to start implementing the resolution under a "light option" envisaging a minimal troop reinforcement of around 7,600. While this option cannot, in itself, completely guarantee the defence of the safe areas, it relies on the threat of air action against any belligerents. Its principal advantage is that it presents an approach that is most likely to correspond to the volume of troops and material resources which can realistically be expected from Member States and which meets the imperative need for rapid deployment. It could form the core of a subsequent increased presence in the event that further troop reinforcements become necessary.

6. This option therefore represents an initial approach and has limited objectives. It assumes the consent and cooperation of the parties and provides a basic level of deterrence, with no increase in the current levels of protection provided to convoys of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). It does however maintain provision for the use of close air support for self-defence and as a supplementary deterrent to attacks on the safe areas. The additional requirement is for two mechanized battalions in the Sarajevo area, one mechanized battalion in each of the Gorazde and Tuzla areas, and one mechanized battalion in order to control the Metkovic-Mostar-Sarajevo route, with UNPROFOR's presence in Srebrenica, Zepa and Bihac depending essentially on existing resources. At the present stage, therefore, the basic requirements, including support units, are as follows:

1	composite headquarters and headquarters company (250 all ranks) to strengthen the command and control capacity of UNPROFOR's Bosnia and Herzegovina Command
5	mechanized infantry battalions (900 all ranks each; 4 for safe areas/1 for route control)
1	armoured reconnaissance battalion (450 all ranks; with 4 recce squadrons, 110 all ranks each)
1	air unit (200 all ranks, with helicopters for air reconnaissance and casualty evacuation)
1	signals unit (150 all ranks)
1	logistics battalion (400 all ranks)
1	field engineer battalion (300 all ranks; with 2 field engineer companies for mine clearance and construction and road maintenance and 1 logistics unit)
1	medical unit (250 all ranks).

The above amounts to some 7,600 personnel at the present stage. This includes the reinforcement of the infantry battalions in Sarajevo by an additional 500 all ranks each in two cases and by an additional 100 all ranks in the case of the third battalion, together with the necessary equipment. The construction of winterized accommodation for these troops will also be essential. A total of 60 additional civilian personnel (20 international Professional, 20 General Service and 20 local staff) will also be required. Depending on UNPROFOR's experience in the safe areas, additional civil police and military observer needs may in due course be identified.

7. On the basis of initial contacts with Member States, I am hopeful of obtaining most of the military personnel immediately required. Several potential troop-contributing countries have, however, indicated difficulties in providing the equipment that would be essential for their personnel to deploy in these areas. Without the armoured personnel carriers, other vehicles, communications and other essential equipment, weapons systems and logistic support integral to an efficient mechanized and armoured battalion, the tasks envisaged simply cannot be performed. I would therefore appeal to Member States, especially those that are not in a position to provide additional troops, to make contributions of such equipment. I would also ask for them to consider making available air transportation for the deployment of troops and equipment free of cost or at competitive commercial rates. In the absence of such support, I am concerned that the acquisition and deployment of the necessary elements would take so long as to undermine the very purpose of the resolution. It need hardly be emphasized that the troops can be deployed only when the necessary equipment is available and they have been trained in its use prior to deployment in the mission area.

III. OBSERVATIONS

8. As the analysis above indicates, the implementation of resolution 836 (1993) will require the deployment of additional troop resources on the ground as well as the provision of air support. I have initiated contacts with Member States to solicit contributions in both respects and have invited NATO to coordinate with me the use of air power in support of UNPROFOR. It is of course understood that the first decision to initiate the use of air resources in this context will be taken by the Secretary-General in consultation with the members of the Security Council.

9. I would recommend that the Security Council approve the arrangements outlined above. I shall of course keep the situation under constant review and return to the Council should additional deployment be required and prove feasible.

10. At the same time, I should like to recall the overwhelming importance of seeking a comprehensive political solution to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is essential that the parties work with the international community to end the war and offer a future of peace and progress to all the suffering peoples in that area. A negotiated and equitable settlement would enable the international community to devote its resources to reconstruction and

development rather than to successive expansions of the United Nations military activities in the former Yugoslavia. In this connection I commend the efforts of the co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia.

11. Preliminary estimates of the costs of the proposals contained in the present report will be circulated shortly as an addendum.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 836 (1993)

Corrigendum

The penultimate sentence in paragraph 6 of the report should read:

"A total of approximately 500 additional civilian personnel (60 international Professional, 50 General Service/Field Service and 390 local staff) will also be required."

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 836 (1993)

Addendum

1. In my report of 14 June 1993 1/ to the Security Council, I indicated in paragraph 11 that the preliminary estimates of the costs to the United Nations of the proposals to enlarge the mandate and strength of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) would appear separately as an addendum.

2. The additional responsibilities to be undertaken by UNPROFOR and the proposed increase in its strength are set out in paragraphs 2 and 6 of the main report.

3. It is estimated that the cost associated with the additional responsibilities to deter attacks against the safe areas, monitor the cease-fire, promote the withdrawal of military and paramilitary units and to occupy some key points on the ground will amount to some $249.9 million for an initial six-month period. It is further estimated that the monthly cost thereafter will be approximately $26 million. A breakdown of the estimated cost for the first six-month period, by main categories of expenditure, is provided for information purposes in the annex to the present addendum.

4. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council decide to approve the proposed course of action and enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, that the additional cost relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessments to be levied on Member States be credited to the UNPROFOR special account.

Notes

1/ S/25939.

Annex

Cost estimate of the additional costs to the United Nations for the activities of UNPROFOR

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Objects of expenditure	Initial six months
1.	Military component	
	(a) Contingent personnel	69 545
	(b) Other costs pertaining to contingents	13 100
2.	Civilian staff costs a/	29 853
3.	Premises/accommodation	51 296
4.	Air operations	16 252
5.	Transport operations	14 816
6.	Communications	10 755
7.	Miscellaneous equipment	31 385
8.	Miscellaneous supplies, services, freight and support costs	12 909
	Total	249 911

a/ Provides for 110 international staff, 390 locally recruited staff and 943 international contractual personnel.

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14 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English and French of a statement on Cambodia elections issued by the European Community and its member States on 10 June 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement on Cambodia

The Community and its member States wish to congratulate the people of Cambodia on the historic and successful elections of representatives for a constituent assembly. The impressive high voter participation in spite of the special atmosphere that surrounded the election is a victory for democracy and for the peace process.

The Community and its member States also wish to congratulate and thank the United Nations Secretary-General, UNTAC and participating international polling station officers for the enormous effort and hard work invested in the preparation and actual implementation of the elections.

The Community and its member States call on all Cambodian parties to abide by their commitment under the Paris Agreements to respect the results of the elections, the conduct of which has been characterized as free and fair by all observers. They also call upon the constituent assembly to complete its task of drafting and adopting a new Cambodian constitution within 3 months of the date of elections. They encourage the parties which participated in the elections to work together constructively under the aegis of Prince Sihanouk, to facilitate the emergence of a Government of reconciliation.

The Community and its member States reaffirm their determination to continue their support for the peace process and for the reconstruction of Cambodia.

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14 June 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text in English of a statement on Somalia issued by the European Community and its member States on 8 June 1993.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement from the Community and its member States on Somalia

The Community and its member States express their deep concern over the events in Mogadishu in recent days and condemn without reservation the premeditated killing and wounding of Pakistani soldiers who were conducting a weapons verification inspection with UNOSOM II. They express their regret and sympathy to the people and Government of Pakistan, and especially to the families of those who lost their lives.

The Community and its member States reiterate their full support for the United Nations in its efforts to bring peace and stability to Somalia. They look forward to the publication of the Secretary-General's inquiry into the recent incident and the role of the factional leaders involved.

The Community and its member States call on all Somali parties, movements, and factions to respect the cease-fire, to comply with the agreements on political reconciliation they entered into in Addis Ababa in March and to cooperate fully with UNOSOM II so that it can fulfil its essential humanitarian mandate.

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14 June 1993
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ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 14 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CUBA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you of the views of my Government regarding the proposal, now before the Security Council, to adopt a draft resolution which would impose an oil and arms and munitions embargo against the de facto military regime which usurped power in Haiti in 1991.

We are of the view that there is, first and foremost, a need to conduct a serious, in-depth review of the origins of the issue and the developments which have led to the current situation.

Attempts to involve the Council in Haiti's problems are not new. As long ago as September 1990, when the then provisional Government of Haiti sought assistance, including advisers, observers and security experts, in the conduct of the electoral process that subsequently resulted in the election victory of His Excellency Mr. Jean-Bertrand Aristide, today the constitutional President of Haiti, repeated efforts were made to secure Security Council authorization of such assistance.

On that occasion the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, in a letter to the Secretary-General, stated that the unanimous opinion of the Group had always been that the assistance to Haiti was not an issue related to international peace and security and could not come under the aegis of the Security Council. Further, my delegation, then a member of the Security Council, had the honour, on 12 September 1990, to address the President of the Council, stating that in that connection, it wished to point out that the matter did not fall within the competence of the Security Council since it was an internal affair of Haiti which, moreover, did not affect international peace and security.

Subsequently, in 1991, with the occurrence of the coup d'état which installed a cruel, illegal and unconstitutional Government in Haiti, obliging President Aristide to flee into exile, there were further attempts to involve the Security Council in the question.

On both occasions, pursuant to the Charter of the United Nations, it was determined that it was the General Assembly that was responsible for action in the matter: firstly, the approval of electoral assistance for Haiti, and,

secondly, support for the measures taken by the appropriate regional organization in accordance with its constituent Charter. Since then the General Assembly has continued to review systematically the question of Haiti and the various measures taken to bring about the return to the country of the constitutional President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The Republic of Cuba, one of Haiti's closest neighbours, was among the first to vigorously condemn the coup d'état of December 1991, and has systematically provided forthright support for action intended to secure the return of President Aristide to the country as the means of restoring the constitutional order which the Haitian people themselves opted for through the ballot box, in the only genuinely popular elections held in Haiti in this century.

Yet it should not be overlooked that the predilection of the Haitian armed forces for coups d'état is not home-grown, as was also true, by all appearances, of the coup d'état that deposed President Aristide. The foreign presence in Haiti, overt or covert, has been a constant element in the history of the country, and in every case has resulted in the establishment of military governments which have drowned the legitimate aspirations of the Haitian people in blood and violence.

Neither should the reasons why the sanctions imposed by the appropriate regional organization have not produced any result be overlooked. The question arises of how it can have happened that some of those who today are urging the Security Council, in blatant violation of the provisions of the Charter, to consider the question of Haiti, have not been able to act in such a way that the sanctions produced the desired results and the de facto military regime failed to consolidate its power, although they have been able to take action to prevent many thousands of Haitians from escaping from the barbaric regime imposed by the military forces.

The question also arises of the true objectives of some of those who claim to be the proponents of a return to constitutional order in Haiti, and of whether they are equally supportive of the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, he being a genuine representative of the Haitian people and not of those other forces active in the complex circumstances today attending that Caribbean country.

The various texts which have recently been circulating unofficially in the ambit of the Council and which apparently advance the thrust of the draft resolution soon to be submitted to the Security Council make particular reference to the impact of the question of the Haitian refugees on international peace and security in the region and add that the continuance of the situation threatens international peace and security in the region. Cuba, as one of Haiti's closest neighbours, has received thousands of refugees from this long-suffering country, perhaps more than any other State of the region, and has never considered that this flow threatened peace and security in the geographical area in which it is situated, but has viewed it as a purely humanitarian question which must be resolved, as it has been doing to date, through the international organizations and bodies which deal with refugees and displaced persons. Accordingly, in the view of my Government, this question does not fall within the mandate accorded the Security Council under the Charter.

Cuba, with all its might, advocates a return of constitutional order in Haiti, and of its sole legitimate representative, President Aristide. This does not, however, prevent a categorical repudiation by Cuba of the adoption of measures concerning the internal situation of Haiti by the Security Council, whose primary responsibility, as set forth in Article 24 of the United Nations Charter, is the maintenance of international peace and security, a context which does not embrace the situation prevailing in Haiti, however many pretexts are advanced in an effort to demonstrate the contrary. In the view of Cuba the actions today being sought of the Council, in addition to being illegal under the Charter, establish a dangerous precedent which only serves to buttress the repeated attempts to extend the authority and mandate of the Security Council beyond those laid down in the Charter.

Lastly, Sir, I wish to transmit our best wishes for the people of Haiti and their constitutional authorities headed by President Aristide and our hope that the aspirations of those who, rightly or not, have placed their trust in the initiative being undertaken by the Council, will not be deceived, as, regrettably, has often been true in the final outcome of many Council initiatives.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alcibiades HIDALGO BASULTO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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LETTER DATED 13 JUNE 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In accordance with instructions from my President, and acting under paragraph 1 of Article 35 of the United Nations Charter, and in view of the continuing Serbian aggression on Gorazde, we demand an urgent meeting of the Security Council as we have not witnessed any actions that would justify the designation of Gorazde as a "safe area".

Two months after the designation of Gorazde as a safe area (resolution 819 (1993)) and ten days after the adoption of resolution 836 (1993) extending the mandate of UNPROFOR "to deter attacks against the safe areas", the relentless attacks on the "safe area" of Gorazde continue with unabated intensity.

Today's reports indicate that Gorazde's defence lines have been broken. This will leave 70,000 of the city's inhabitants vulnerable to genocidal slaughter which we have witnessed in Bijeljina, Prijedor, and other geographically isolated cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I ask for your kind permission in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative